WEST Search History

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DATE: Saturday, March 20, 2004

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END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Freeform Search

Database: US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
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EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: l32 or L33

Display: 10 **Documents in Display Format:** REV,K **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

Search Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Saturday, March 20, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

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L30	l26 and L29	17	L30
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L28	434/350.ccls.	282	L28
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L26	((fail$ or fault$ or error$ or interrupt$ or backup or alternat$) near2 server) same (conferenc$ or collaborat$ or meeting$)	53	L26
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DATE: Saturday, March 20, 2004

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☐	L2	(conferenc$ or collaborat$) near12 (fail$ or fault$ or error$ or interrupt$) near12 server	31
☐	L1	(709/204 or 709/205 or 707/202 or 707/200 or 370/260 or 714/4 or 714/43 or 345/751 or 345/753).ccls.	3850

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L9: Entry 6 of 13 File: USPT Jan 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6343313 B1
TITLE: Computer conferencing system with real-time multipoint, multi-speed, multi-stream scalability

Detailed Description Text (113):
(Backup server) If a server fails or becomes isolated from the network, then its clients may be connected over previously inactive backup links to other servers. Attempts can be made to reestablish communication with a server that has dropped out. If unsuccessful, its workload may be distributed to other servers. In FIG. 9C, attendee client 18(c) has conference server 14(c) as its principal server, but the dashed arrow indicates the assignment of server 14(a) as a backup server. Should the connection between client 18(c) and server 14(c) fail, as indicated by the "X" on the arrow between them, or should server 14(c) fail or become isolated from the net, then server 14(a) can respond to commands from and provide updates to client 18(c). Presenter clients and servers themselves can be assigned backup servers as well. Thus the dashed arrow between servers 14(a) and 14(d) indicates that each has been assigned as a backup for the other. Should the link between servers 14(a) and 14(b) fail, as indicated by the "X" on the arrow between them, or server 14(b) fail or become isolated from the net, then server 14(d) can take over traffic previously routed to server 14(a). It is also possible to have servers ready, but not active, as backups, or to have mirroring servers for even more secure redundancy. Since the state of the conference can be announced to all servers, the system may be configured so that a disrupted conference session can be robustly resumed with minimal loss of data and time.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/204

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
345/751

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
345/753

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/205

First Hit Fwd Refs

Generate Collection Print

L9: Entry 12 of 13 File: USPT Jan 9, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5483588 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Voice processing interface for a teleconference system

Detailed Description Text (4):
FIG. 2 shows another embodiment of an audio teleconferencing system upon which the present invention may be practiced. It can be seen that multiple conference servers 201-204 can be interconnected to form a single, integrated system having a large number of ports. This provides for expandability. The integration is accomplished by extending a data and a control path 205 from LAN 206 to each of the conference servers 201-204. In turn, each of the conference servers is connected to the PBX 207 and PSTN 208. This allows for gradual degradation of service if an individual conference server fails.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
370/260

L9: Entry 12 of 13 File: USPT Jan 9, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5483588 A
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Voice processing interface for a teleconference system

Detailed Description Text (4):
FIG. 2 shows another embodiment of an audio teleconferencing system upon which the present invention may be practiced. It can be seen that multiple conference servers 201-204 can be interconnected to form a single, integrated system having a large number of ports. This provides for expandability. The integration is accomplished by extending a data and a control path 205 from LAN 206 to each of the conference servers 201-204. In turn, each of the conference servers is connected to the PBX 207 and PSTN 208. This allows for gradual degradation of service if an individual conference server fails.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
370/260

L9: Entry 9 of 13 File: USPT Jul 27, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5930238 A
TITLE: Asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) multicast tree delivery switching

Detailed Description Text (11):
Turning to FIG. 6b, a high level flow diagram for the remote distance learning function of the microprocessor for a remote site is seen. While it will be appreciated that the remote site microprocessor will typically also be able to generate a conference reservation request, for purposes of simplicity, the remote site will be described with reference to joining and participating in a conference only. Thus, at 244 the microprocessor awaits an indication that the user wishes to join a conference. After receiving the request, at 245, the microprocessor provides the user with a screen listing which conferences are running and available to the user. At 247, after the user provides a response, the connection to the ATM network is established, and the user is joined to the conference. Since, for purposes of the present invention, FIG. 6b relates to the programming of the microprocessor for a remote site, the connection made at 247 is as a remote site location. Thus, at 249, the remote site microprocessor receives audio and video information from the main site (or any site having the floor) to an ATM network interface switch, and processes the audio and video information for receipt by the remote user. At 252 a second (remote site) application is run for permitting the remote site to request the floor. The second application is run over the ETHERNET, and permits the user to request the floor by providing an input at 254 to a keyboard. If the floor is requested, at 255, the microprocessor takes the input, and provides a message to the application server via the ETHERNET. The microprocessor then awaits notification at 256 that the remote site has been granted the floor. Then, at 258, the audio and video information generated at the remote site is processed and forwarded by the microprocessor to its associated ATM network interface switch. The information sent out is also received back and processed by the microprocessor at 260 for display at the main site location. At 261, the microprocessor checks for an interrupt from the application server which would indicate that the main site has caused the floor to change to another site. Upon receiving an interrupt, the microprocessor at 262 processes the new audio/video being received, and the program then returns to step 254 and awaits another keyboard input.

Current US Original Classification (1):
370/260

L9: Entry 7 of 13 File: USPT Jul 25, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6094688 A
TITLE: Modular application collaboration including filtering at the source and proxy execution of compensating transactions to conserve server resources

Abstract Text (1):
In general, in one aspect, the invention provides a modular application collaborator for providing inter-operability between applications including a plurality of connectors for communicating with a like plurality of applications and an interchange server. The interchange server includes an application collaboration module and service module. The service module transfers messages between connectors and the application collaboration module. The application collaboration defines the inter-operability between two or more applications. The interchange server service module includes a transaction service and an error service. Transactions are executed in the application collaboration module and the transaction service records each action and a compensating action for undoing an associated action. An error service monitors for errors in the interchange server, and, upon detection of an error, stops the execution of a transaction and initiates the execution of any required compensating actions to undo the interrupted transaction. The compensating transactions may be executed at the connectors and are not required to be overseen by the interchange server.

WEST Search History

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DATE: Saturday, March 20, 2004

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☐	L2	(conferenc$ or collaborat$) near12 (fail$ or fault$ or error$ or interrupt$) near12 server	31
☐	L1	(709/204 or 709/205 or 707/202 or 707/200 or 370/260 or 714/4 or 714/43 or 345/751 or 345/753).ccls.	3850

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L4: Entry 5 of 10 File: USPT Jan 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6343313 B1
TITLE: Computer conferencing system with real-time multipoint, multi-speed, multi-stream scalability

Detailed Description Text (93):
FIG. 8B illustrates a more complex conference server which handles the more general case. The server in the general case might maintain additional output and additional input queue components for transmitting information to other servers and for storage services, including caching, short-term storing, recording, and archiving, and for later playback. These purposes are distinguished as follows: caching provides fast memory hardware support in improving the performance of the server; short-term storage provides backup and refresh capability for extremely slow or temporarily disconnected clients, for newly connected servers that may need information older than that normally held in the output queue, for quick-turnaround failure recovery, and for other short-term needs; conference sessions are recorded when they are primarily intended for later viewing by users of the system who may or may not be participating in the session; an archival session captures all or part of a meeting as it occurs and is intended for users who typically were conferees in that session and have a reason to review the session later. Uses of recorded sessions, especially when they incorporate synchronized voice, include live online training sessions that also serve for future offline training, technical and marketing demonstrations, and formal presentations that can be broadcast or accessed remotely at will. Archived sessions have uses other than review, including briefing absentees, capturing interactions involving or aiding technical support, evaluating sales personnel, and the like. Of course, these needs and characterizations are not exclusive or exhaustive.

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/204

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
345/751

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
345/753

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
709/205

L4: Entry 6 of 10 File: USPT Jan 1, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6336134 B1
TITLE: Dynamic clients, dynamic partitions, locking, and migration capability for distributed server for real-time collaboration

Current US Original Classification (1):
709/205

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
709/204

CLAIMS:

39. The method of claim 38, wherein interoperability across heterogeneous software/hardware platforms is further improved by removing a need for special support by allowing the distributed server processes to migrate and dynamically adapt to changing network and collaboration conditions such as faults, transients, load relief, and balanced/unbalanced development of network load, including conditions at client machines.

L4: Entry 4 of 10 File: USPT Jun 4, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6400380 B1
** See image for Certificate of Correction **
TITLE: Method to support applications that allocate shareable or non-shareable colorcells in a conferencing network system having a hetergeneous hardware environment

Detailed Description Text (7):
Upon determining that every X server participant has received the request and has responded with a reply or error, the conferencing enabler then determines what to return to the application (steps 122-126). For example, in step 128, if the master returned an error, then the conference enabler sends that error to the application, in step 130. Otherwise, in step 132, if another X server participant returned an AllocError, then the conference enabler returns that error to the application also. Otherwise still, in step 134, the conference enabler then returns the master's reply to the application. The result is that if all of the X servers that supported the application's request succeeded, the application receives a reply. Otherwise, it receives an error and is responsible to handle the error.

Detailed Description Text (8):
When, in step 130, an error is returned to the application, then the conference enabler must make sure that each X server participant in the conference is returned to the state prior to the request. For each X server that received the request, in step 136, and if the request was successful on that X server, then, in step 138, the X server generates and sends a FreeColors request to free the colorcell(s) that are allocated on that X server.

Detailed Description Text (9):
If a reply is sent to the application in step 134, the conference enabler performs the following. In step 140, for each master/participant pair that successfully allocates the colorcell(s) (step 142), the conference enabler updates the pixel map to indicate the mapping (step 144). A method for supporting pixel translation in an X Windows application operating in a heterogeneous environment is more fully disclosed in commonly assigned U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/387,505, entitled Method For Managing Pixel Selection In A Network Conferencing System. For each X server participant that fails with an error other than an AllocError, in step 146, the conference enabler takes the appropriate error action, such as preventing that X server from interacting with the application.

Detailed Description Text (10):
If the application receives a reply, rather than an error, in response to its request, then every X server in the conference that has a modifiable colormap has colorcell(s) allocated for that application. X servers that do not have a modifiable colormap do not yet have any colorcells allocated for that application. Once the system has allocated colorcells from the application to the participants, the application then attempts to initialize the cells allocated in the method described in the flowchart of FIG. 2 with the desired red, green, and blue color values, using the StoreColors or StoreNamedColor request.

Detailed Description Text (13):
When errors are received in step 228, the conference enabler provides cell

maintenance. Specifically, if an error is returned to the application in step 230, the conference enabler, in steps 232 and 234, determines every participant where an AllocColor or AllocNamedColor was substituted and successful, and sends a FreeColors request to unallocate the cell in step 236. If the master did not receive an error, then in step 238, for every incompatible X server that did receive an error, the conference enabler takes the appropriate error action in step 242. For example, the conference enabler may prevent that particular participant from interacting with the application in the future.

Current US Original Classification (1):
345/753

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
709/204

First Hit Fwd Refs

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L4: Entry 9 of 10 File: USPT Jun 17, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5640540 A
TITLE: Method and apparatus for translating key codes between servers over a conference networking system

Brief Summary Text (10):
When an X application is conference-enabled, the X servers in the conference may have a different set of key codes and/or a different set of keysym to key code mappings. If the X conference-enabler did not translate the key codes in any protocol, then participants in a conference would not be able to provide the keyboard input they expect to the application. In addition, since a key code on one X server may be invalid on a different X server, some key codes in the X protocol may produce errors that could cause the conference-enabled X application to terminate abnormally.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (2):
370/260

First Hit Fwd Refs

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection Print

L3: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT May 20, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6567813 B1
TITLE: Quality of service maintenance for distributed collaborative computing

Abstract Text (1):
A distributed collaborative computer system is provided that comprises a plurality of server computers interconnected via a high-speed link. Client computers can connect to any available server computer and start or join a conference hosted on either the server computer to which the client computer is connected or any other server in the system. As a result, the system and method of the present invention is easily scalable to support an arbitrary number of participants to a conference by merely adding the appropriate number of server computers to the system. In addition, by replicating the conference information on more than one server computer, the single point of failure limitation is eliminated. In fact, if a server hosting or participating in a conference malfunctions, the failure is detected by other server computers and the client computer is able to reconnect to the conference through a new server computer.

Brief Summary Text (12):
The system and method of the present invention provide a distributed collaborative computer system that is scalable to handle an arbitrary number of conference participants and eliminates the server as the single point of failure in the system. This is accomplished by providing a plurality of server computers interconnected via one or more high-speed links. Client computers can connect to any available server computer and start or join a conference hosted on either the server computer to which the client computer is connected or any other server in the system. As a result, the system and method of the present invention is easily scalable to support an arbitrary number of participants to a conference by merely adding the appropriate number of server computers to the system. In addition, by replicating the conference information on more than one server computer, the system and method of the present invention eliminate the single point of failure limitation of prior art systems. In fact, if a server hosting or participating in a conference malfunctions, the failure is detected by other server computers and the client computer is able to reconnect to the conference through a new server computer.

Detailed Description Text (71):
Since conference information is replicated across all CB servers 380n handling the conference and can be reconstructed by meeting manager 350, failure of one or more CB servers 380n does not disrupt the conference and can be gracefully recovered. As a result, the distributed collaborative computing system of the present invention eliminates the single point of failure limitation of prior art collaborative computing systems. In addition, since multiple server computers 220n are used to handle an on-line conference, the distributed collaborative computing system of the present invention may handle conferences with an arbitrary number of participants, without any limitations imposed by the processing capacity of any single server computer. By contrast, prior art systems were limited to conferences whose participants could all be handled by a single server computer.

WEST Search History

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L25: Entry 1 of 3 File: USPT Jan 29, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6343313 B1
TITLE: Computer conferencing system with real-time multipoint, multi-speed, multi-stream scalability

Detailed Description Text (93):
FIG. 8B illustrates a more complex conference server which handles the more general case. The server in the general case might maintain additional output and additional input queue components for transmitting information to other servers and for storage services, including caching, short-term storing, recording, and archiving, and for later playback. These purposes are distinguished as follows: caching provides fast memory hardware support in improving the performance of the server; short-term storage provides backup and refresh capability for extremely slow or temporarily disconnected clients, for newly connected servers that may need information older than that normally held in the output queue, for quick-turnaround failure recovery, and for other short-term needs; conference sessions are recorded when they are primarily intended for later viewing by users of the system who may or may not be participating in the session; an archival session captures all or part of a meeting as it occurs and is intended for users who typically were conferees in that session and have a reason to review the session later. Uses of recorded sessions, especially when they incorporate synchronized voice, include live online training sessions that also serve for future offline training, technical and marketing demonstrations, and formal presentations that can be broadcast or accessed remotely at will. Archived sessions have uses other than review, including briefing absentees, capturing interactions involving or aiding technical support, evaluating sales personnel, and the like. Of course, these needs and characterizations are not exclusive or exhaustive.

Detailed Description Text (113):
(Backup server) If a server fails or becomes isolated from the network, then its clients may be connected over previously inactive backup links to other servers. Attempts can be made to reestablish communication with a server that has dropped out. If unsuccessful, its workload may be distributed to other servers. In FIG. 9C, attendee client 18(c) has conference server 14(c) as its principal server, but the dashed arrow indicates the assignment of server 14(a) as a backup server. Should the connection between client 18(c) and server 14(c) fail, as indicated by the "X" on the arrow between them, or should server 14(c) fail or become isolated from the net, then server 14(a) can respond to commands from and provide updates to client 18(c). Presenter clients and servers themselves can be assigned backup servers as well. Thus the dashed arrow between servers 14(a) and 14(d) indicates that each has been assigned as a backup for the other. Should the link between servers 14(a) and 14(b) fail, as indicated by the "X" on the arrow between them, or server 14(b) fail or become isolated from the net, then server 14(d) can take over traffic previously routed to server 14(a). It is also possible to have servers ready, but not active, as backups, or to have mirroring servers for even more secure redundancy. Since the state of the conference can be announced to all servers, the system may be configured so that a disrupted conference session can be robustly resumed with minimal loss of data and time.

First Hit Fwd Refs

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L25: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Mar 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5887170 A
TITLE: System for classifying and sending selective requests to different participants of a collaborative application thereby allowing concurrent execution of collaborative and non-collaborative applications

Detailed Description Text (3):
The conferencing enabler 102 is a program which runs continuously as a demon process in the background. It is conceptually situated between an application 100 and an X server. Its physical location is irrelevant, as it may actually be on the same workstation as the application, or on the X server, or at some other location. It is only required that both the X servers in the conference and the application have network access to the conferencing enabler. The conferencing enabler 102 appears to the application 100 to be an X server, while at the same time appearing to an X server to be an application. The conferencing enabler 102 then connects to multiple X servers on behalf of the application. Each participant in the conference may interact with the distributed application. The application 100 does not know that it is being distributed to multiple X servers. The conferencing enabler 102 determines how to multiplex and de-multiplex the requests from the application 100 and the replies, events and errors from the X servers in such a way that both the application 100 and the X servers are receiving meaningful information.

WEST Search History

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☐	L8	l6 and l1	10
☐	L7	L6[ti,ab]	4
☐	L6	((fail$ or fault$ or error$ or interrupt$) near4 server) same (conferenc$ or collaborat$)	34
☐	L5	l2[ti,ab]	1
☐	L4	l2 and l1	10
☐	L3	L2 same (replicat$ or mirror$)	1
☐	L2	(conferenc$ or collaborat$) near12 (fail$ or fault$ or error$ or interrupt$) near12 server	31
☐	L1	(709/204 or 709/205 or 707/202 or 707/200 or 370/260 or 714/4 or 714/43 or 345/751 or 345/753).ccls.	3850

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit Fwd Refs

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L30: Entry 17 of 17 File: USPT Jan 9, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5483588 A
**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****
TITLE: Voice processing interface for a teleconference system

Detailed Description Text (4):
FIG. 2 shows another embodiment of an audio teleconferencing system upon which the present invention may be practiced. It can be seen that multiple conference servers 201-204 can be interconnected to form a single, integrated system having a large number of ports. This provides for expandability. The integration is accomplished by extending a data and a control path 205 from LAN 206 to each of the conference servers 201-204. In turn, each of the conference servers is connected to the PBX 207 and PSTN 208. This allows for gradual degradation of service if an individual conference server fails.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
370/260

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